

## **REMARKS**

This is a full and timely response to the outstanding non-final Office Action mailed February 10, 2005. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and pending claims are respectfully requested.

### **I. Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)**

Claims 1-23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, and 32 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Nishikawa (U.S. Pat. No. 6,486,968). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

It is axiomatic that "[a]nticipation requires the disclosure in a single prior art reference of each element of the claim under consideration." *W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 1554, 220 USPQ 303, 313 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Therefore, every claimed feature of the claimed invention must be represented in the applied reference to constitute a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

In the present case, not every feature of the claimed invention is represented in the Nishikawa reference. Indeed, as is described in the following, Nishikawa fails to teach nearly *every limitation* of Applicant's claims. Applicant discusses the Nishikawa reference and Applicant's claims below.

#### **A. The Nishikawa Disclosure**

Nishikawa discloses an output control method and apparatus. As is described by Nishikawa, the apparatus includes a host computer 3000 and a printer 1500. Nishikawa, column 4, lines 52-57; column 5, lines 14-19. The host computer includes a CRT display 10. Nishikawa, column 4, lines 65-66.

Nishikawa's host computer is used to monitor the status of the printer, and provide a visual indication of the printer *on the host computer's display*. Nishikawa describes the process used to effect this result in detail in columns 5 and 6. As is described by Nishikawa, prior to sending a print job to the printer, the host computer sends a command for setting the printer to report a status when the state in the printer changes. Nishikawa, column 5, lines 56-58. Upon receiving the command, the printer starts the transmission of the status to the host computer. Nishikawa, column 5, lines 64-67. Upon receiving the transmission from the printer, the host computer knows the printer status prior to printing. Nishikawa, column 6, lines 4-5.

Next, the host computer transmits print data to the printer. Nishikawa, column 6, lines 35-36. When the print data is received, and the status of the printer therefore changes, the printer returns the status change information to the host computer. Nishikawa, column 5, lines 32-34. The content of the received status is transferred to an animation control program of the host computer that controls display of the printer status *on the host computer screen*. Nishikawa, column 6, lines 46-49.

Notably, Nishikawa is silent as to selecting graphics for display on an electrical device, such as a printer, and sending the graphics to the printer.

## **B. Applicant's Claims**

Applicant's claim 1 provides as follows (emphasis added):

1. A method for facilitating display of a graphic on an electrical device, comprising:  
receiving from a user a selection of graphical data representing  
*a graphic to be transmitted to an electrical device that is one of a*

*printer, a photocopier, a facsimile machine, a multifunction peripheral, and a network appliance; and*

*facilitating transmission of the graphical data representing the graphic to the electrical device* such that the electrical device can display the graphic in a control panel display of the electrical device.

As is described above, Nishikawa describes a system in which a status (not graphics) of a printer is conveyed to a host computer for the purpose of an animation program that executes on the host computer to display an animation on the host computer that conveys the printer status. Given this teaching, it is clear that Nishikawa does not teach “receiving from a user a selection of graphical data representing a *graphic to be transmitted to an electrical device that is one of a printer, a photocopier, a facsimile machine, a multifunction peripheral, and a network appliance*”, or “*facilitating transmission of the graphical data representing the graphic to the electrical device* such that the electrical device can display the graphic in a control panel display of the electrical device”, as are explicitly required by claim.

1. Accordingly, Nishikawa fails to anticipate claim 1, or the claims that depend from claim 1.

Nishikawa is similarly deficient in anticipating independent claims 9, 14, and 19. Beginning with claim 9, Nishikawa does not teach “means for receiving from a user a selection of graphical data representing a *graphic to be transmitted to an electrical device that is one of a printer, a photocopier, a facsimile machine, a multifunction peripheral, and a network appliance*” or “means for *facilitating transmission of the graphical data representing the graphic to the electrical device* such that the electrical device can display the graphic in a control panel display of the

electrical device”, for reasons similar to those discussed above in relation to claim 1. Accordingly, claims 9-13 and 25-26 are allowable over Nishikawa.

Regarding independent claim 14, Nishikawa fails to teach “receiving graphical data using an electrical device that is one of a printer, photocopier, a facsimile machine, a multifunction peripheral, and a network appliance, the graphical data having been selected by a user from a computing device” or “displaying the graphic in a control panel display of the electrical device according to the received indication as to how the graphic is to be displayed”, for reasons described above. Moreover, Nishikawa is silent as to “receiving an indication as to how a graphic represented by the selected graphical data is to be displayed”. As is described in the foregoing, Nishikawa’s printer only provides status information to the host computer. No indication as to how a graphic is to be displayed is provided. In view of these reasons, Nishikawa does not anticipate any of claims 14-18 and 28-29.

Finally, with respect to independent claim 19, Nishikawa does not teach “means provided on an electrical device that is one of a printer, a photocopier, a facsimile machine, a multifunction peripheral, and a network appliance for receiving graphical data that has been selected by the user from a computing device”, “means provided on the electrical device for *receiving an indication as to how a graphic represented by the selected data is to be displayed*”, or “means provided on the electrical device for *displaying the graphic in a control panel display of the electrical device* according to the received indication as to how the graphic is to be displayed”, for reasons discussed above. Therefore, claims 19-21 and 31-32 are allowable over Nishikawa.

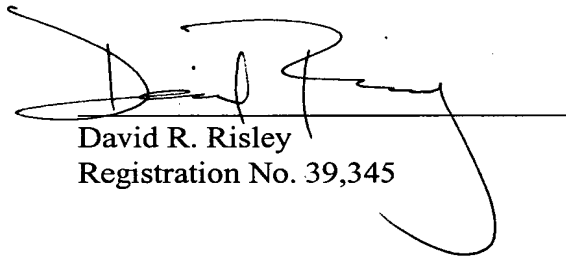
In conclusion, Applicant respectfully asserts that Nishikawa does not anticipate Applicant’s claims due to the shortcomings of the Nishikawa reference described in the

foregoing. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of these claims be withdrawn.

### CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully submits that Applicant's pending claims are in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application and all pending claims are hereby courteously requested. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (770) 933-9500.

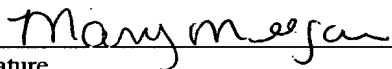
Respectfully submitted,



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